1/2 019 UNGLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--160CT70 TITLE--CONTRIBUTION OF ANHARMONICITY IN A COULOMBIC SUBSYSTEM TO THO PHOTON ABSORPTION -U-AUTHOR-(02)-GRIBAN, V.N., OVANDER, L.N. COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR SOURCE-FIZ. TVERD. TELA 1970, 12(2), 448-54 DATE PUBLISHED----70 SUBJECT AREAS--PHYSICS TOPIC TAGS--LIGHT ABSORPTION, IONIC CRYSTAL, COULDMS INTERACTION, OPTIC TRANSITION, MATRIX ELEMENT, EXCITON, TRANSITION PROBABILITY CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED PROXY REEL/FRAME--1983/1613 STEP NO--UR/0181/70/012/002/0448/0454 CIRC ACCESSION NO--APO054463 UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 019 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--160CT70 CIRC ACCESSION NO--APO054463 ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT: CONTRIBUTION WAS CONSIDERED OF THE OPERATOR OF INTERMOL. INTERACTION TO 2 PHOTON EXCITON ABSORPTION OF LIGHT. COMPONENTS OF COULOMBIC ANHARMONICITY RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION WERE OBTAINED IN TERMS OF THE THEORY OF POLARITONS. THE MATRIX ELEMENT OF THE TRANSITION DEPENDS ON THE DIRECTIONS OF THE WAVE VECTORS OF POLARIZATION AS WELL AS ON THE DIRECTIONS OF THE WAVE VECTORS OF RADIATION FLUXES IN THE CRYSTAL, WHICH DIFFERENTIATES IT FROM THE MATRIX ELEMENT OBTAINED FROM THE OPERATOR OF ELECTRON PHOTON INTERACTION. INVESTIGATION WITH THE AID OF GROUP THEORY SHOWED THAT 2 PHOTON ABSORPTION, DETD. BY COULOMBIC ANHARMONICITY FOR CERTAIN DIRECTIONS OF THE WAVE VECTORS AND POLARIZATION VECTORS IN A SERIES OF CASES CAN BE SEPTD. FROM 2 PHOTON ABSORPTION DETD. BY ELECTRON PHOTON INTERACTION. POSSIBILITY OF SUCH SEPN. DEPENDS ON THE CRYSTAL CLASS AND THE TYPE OF EXCITON STATE. A SERIES OF CASES WERE CONSIDERED IN DETAIL AND THE TABLES ARE GIVEN OF THE ANGULAR DEPENDENCES OF THE PROBABILITY OF THE PROCESS. THIS REPRESENTS A POSSIBLITY OF DIRECT EXPTL. VERIFICATION OF THE RELATIVE ROLE OF COULOMBIC ANHARMONICITY IN 2 PHOTON ABSORPTION OF LIGHT. FACILITY: NEZHIN. GOS. PEDAGOG. INST. IM. GOGOLYA, NEZHIN, USSR.

UNCLASSIFIED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002202320005-5"

USSR

UDC 553.981/982(479.24)"313"

OVANESOV, G. P., DURMISH'YAN, A. G., and YUSUF-ZADE, Kh. B., Ministry of Petroleum Industry, Caspian Sea Administration for Oil Exploration

"Prospects for Discovery of Oil and Gas Fields in the Baku Archipelago"

Moscow, Geologiya Nefti i Gaza, No 1, Jan 73, pp 1-5

Abstract: Exploratory structural and cartographic drilling, analysis of volcanic activity and products of their eruptions are said to indicate the probability of finding petroleum and gas deposits in the Baku Archipelago. The findings to date in this area are briefly reviewed. In summarizing the specific peculiarities of the anticlinal rise the large throw and the high charging coefficient of the pits, secondary longitudinal disturbances in tectonic structure, regional anomalous high stratal pressure, regularity of development of hydrocarbons in folds, particularly in the gaseous phase, and the high productivity of Pleocene rises are discussed and their further formation of petroleum and gas deposits and to indicate the necessary direction for further investigations.

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USSR

VDC 551.46.087.08

YAMKOVOY, V. A., OVANESOV, O. G., LATYSHEVA, G. I., STRUTSINSKIY, A. V., and

"A Marine Water Temperature Meter"

Kiev, Vestn. Kiev. politekhn. in-ta. Ser. priboroctr. (Journal of the Kiev Polytechnic Institute-Instrument Engineering Series) No 3, 1972, pp 34-35 (from Referativnyy Zhurnai -- Metrologiya i Izmeritel'naya Tekhnika, No 1, 1973, Abstract No 1.32.723 by V. S. Krasnova)

Translation: A short description of an instrument for measuring the temperature of marine water is presented, whose function is based on the transformation of temperature into an electrical signal. The average temperature is measured by with current of a bridge using a microammeter M=1690+A, first class, with current limits 0-100 microamp, as an indicator. The range of temperature voltage of the feeding measurement circuit is 9.86 volts constant current. The instrument assures the measurement of temperature in each range with an accuracy of $\pm 0.1^{\circ}$ C. The maximum endurance time of the monitor for a fixed resume)

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UDC 8.74

OVANISYAN, A. G.

"Formation of Effective Addresses of Memory Cells"

Tr. Vychisl. tsentra AN ArmSSR I Yerevan. un-ta (Works of the Computation Center of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences and Yerevan University), 1972, No 7, pp 102-110 (from RZh-Kibernetika, No 9, Sep 72, Abstract No 9V557)

Translation: The presence in the Garni computer of two types of memories with address access and also specific characteristics of the two-dimensional ready-access memory advance a number of problems connected with the formation of the effective addresses. In the article a synthesis of a device which realizes address modification and readdressing as a function of the executed command, the type of memory and the cell orientation of the two-dimensional ready-access memory is presented.

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UDC 8.74 USSR

OVANISYAN, A. G., URUTYAN, R. L.

"Operation Circuit"

Tr. Vychisl. tsentra AN ArmSSR i Yerevan. un-ta (Works of the Computation Center of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences and Yerevan University), 1972, No 7, pp 47-68 (from RZh-Kibernetika, No 9, Sep 72, Abstract No 9V560)

Translation: The description of the logical circuitry and synthesis of the local control module and shift circuit are presented. A procedure is given for synthesizing the control circuit realized by means of microprograms considering the utilization of the pulse-potential logical elements. A study was made of the problems of constructing single-cycle functional circuits with many outputs.

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USSR

UDC 8.74

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OVANISYAN, A. G., URUTYAN, R. L.,

"Construction Determinant"

Tr. Vychisl. tsentra AN ArmSSR i yerevan. un-ta (Works of the Computation Center of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences and Yerevan University), 1972, No 7, pp 91-101 (from RZh-Kibernetika, No 9, Sep 72, Abstract No 9V562)

Translation: A study was made of the problems connected with constructing automata designed to isolate (find) certain constructions given in advance. A construction is made up of defined (given in advance) configurations of ones and zeros in a set of binary numbers. The possibility of constructing an automaton which realizes search for a series of different types of constructions is demonstrated.

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USSR

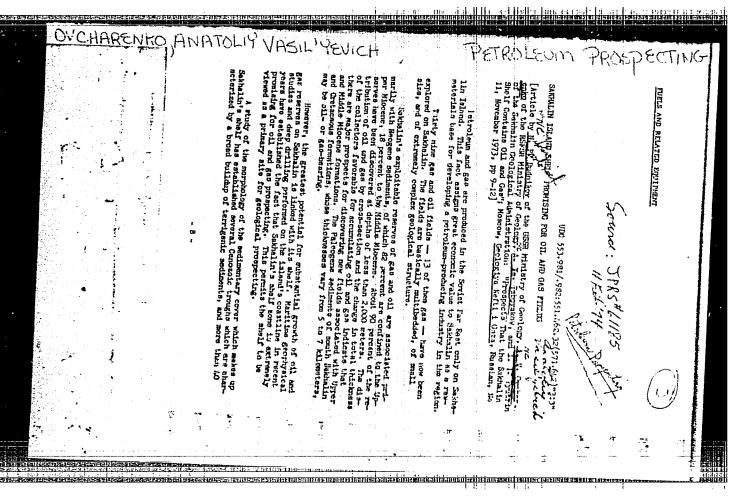
OVCHARENKO, A., SEVOST'YANOV, K.

"Basic Areas and Procedures of Oil and Gas Exploration in Sakhalin, Kamchatka and the Northeastern Part of the USSR"

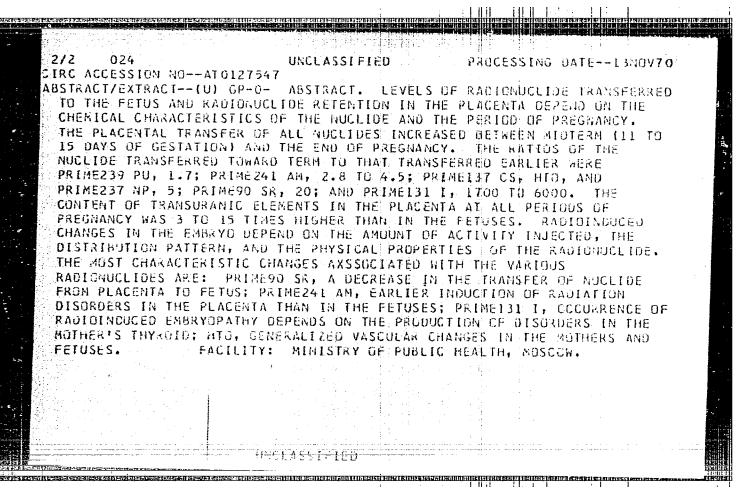
Moscow, Geologiya nefti i gazi, No 6, 1972, pp 76-78

Abstract: A meeting of the petroleum, gas and geophysics sections of the Geological Appraisal Council of the RSFSR Ministry of Geology on the basic areas and procedure of oil and gas exploration operations in Sakhalin, Kamchatka and the northeastern part of the USSR was held from 24 May to 23 May 1971 in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. The conclusions drawn from the reports given at that meeting are summarized. The geological structure of Southern Sakhalin is very complex, and there were noteworthy oil and gas shows the data on which are presented. In Kamchatka, the most prospective areas are the Kolpak Basin and the Tigil' Fold. Results are presented from concentrated drilling in the Anadyr Basin in the northeastern part of the USSR. Several anticlinal zones were established on the Western Kamchatka Shelf. A large anticlinal foldewas mapped on the Bering Sea 30 km northeast of Khatyrka. The most prospective for deep drilling was the Sakhalin Shelf where 30 prospective structures were discovered. Recommendations were made with respect to each of the investigated areas for further development of the oil and gas extraction industry and geological exploratory operations. These recommendations are listed. 1/1

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024 UNCLASSIFIED 1/2 ITLE -- EXPERIMENTA; L STUDY OF RADIONUCLIDE TRANSFER THROUGH THE PLACENTA AND THEIR BIOLOGICAL ACTION ON THE FETUS -U-UTHOR-1051-MOSKALEV, YU.I., BULDAKOV, L.A., LYANGINSKAYA, A.H., GVCHARENKO, E.P., YEGOROVA, T.M. CUNTRY OF INFO--USSR OURCE-- (CONF 690501, PP 153-60) ATE PUBLISHED ---- 70 WEJECT AREAS--BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES, NUCLEAR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. ORIC TAGS -- PLACENTAL TRANSPORT, RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPE, TRANSURANIUM ELEMENT, FETUS, STRONTIUM (SOTOPE, AMERICIUM ISOTOHE, IDDINE ISOTOPE, RADIATION BIOLOGIC EFFECT CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED PROXY REEL/FRAME--3001/2183 STEP NO--UR/2000/70/000/003/0153/0160



1/2 020 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--11DEC70
TITLE--DISTRIBUTION OF TRANSURANTUM ELEMENTS IN PREGNANT RATS -UAUTHOR--OVCHARENKO, E.P.
CCUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
SOURCE--KACIGBIOLOGIYA 1970, 10(2), 306-7
DATE PUBLISHED----70

SUBJECT AREAS-BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES

TOPIC TAGS-TRANSURANIUM ELEMENT, RAT, OBSTETRICS, PLUTONIUM ISOTOPE, AMERICIUM ISOTOPE, NEPTUNIUM ISOTOPE, LIVER, BONE, PLACENTA

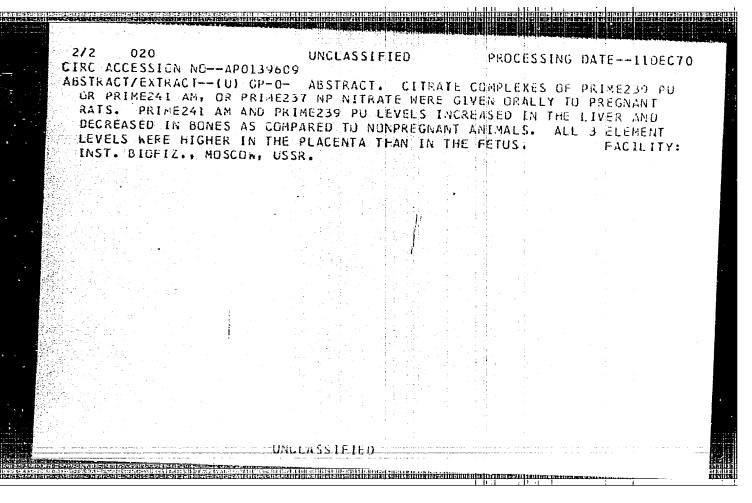
CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

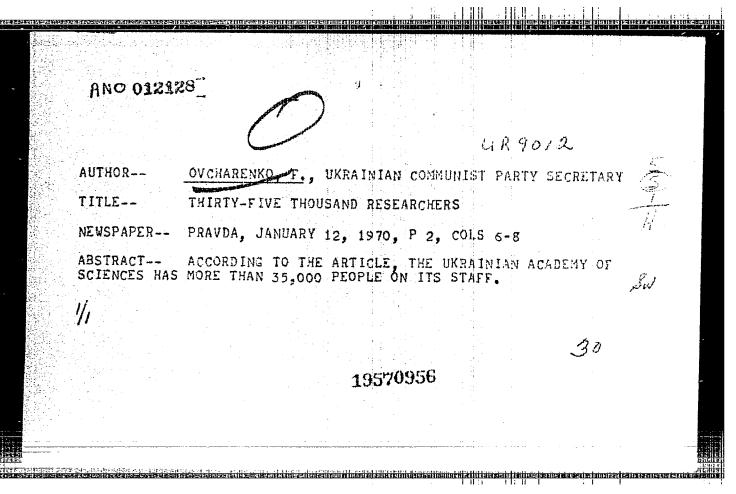
DUCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY FICHE NO----F070/605004/812 STEP NO--UR/0205/70/010/002/0306/0307

CIRC ACCESSION NO--APO139609

UNCLASSIFIED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002202320005-5"





1/2 016 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--04DEC70 TITLE--HYDRATION HAR)ENING OF DISPERSED MERWINITE -U-

AUTHOR-(03)-GOVOROV, A.A., OVRAMENKO, N.A., OVCHARENKO, F.D.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--IZV. AKAD. NAUK SSSR, NEORG. MATER. 1970, 6(4), 808-8

DATE PUBLISHED ---- 70

SUBJECT AREAS -- MATERIALS

TOPIC TAGS--CRYSTAL STRUCTURE, CALCIUM COMPOUND, MAGNESIUM COMPOUND, SILICATE, HYDRATION

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

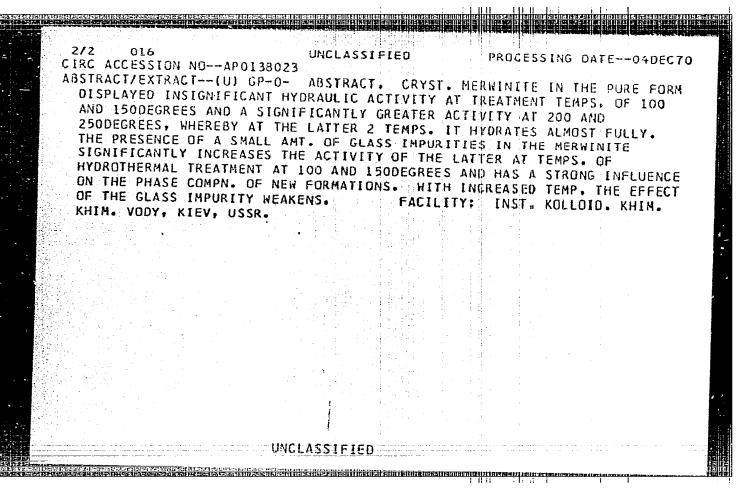
DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED PROXY REEL/FRAME--3008/0995

STEP NO--UR/0363/70/006/004/0803/0808

CIRC ACCESSION NO--APOI38023

UNCLASSIFIED

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002202320005-5"

1/2 016
TITLE--ADSORPTION OF WATER ON CATION SUBSTITUTED HALLOYSITE AND KAOLINITE

AUTHOR-(05)-OVCHARENKO, F.D., TARASEVICH, YU.1., RUDENKO, V.M., BONDARENKO, S.V., ALEKSEYEV, O.L. COUNTRY OF INFO-USSR

SOURCE--UKR. KHIM. ZH. 1970, 36(3), 253-9

DATE PUBLISHED---- 70

SUBJECT AREAS--EARTH SCIENCES AND OCEANOGRAPHY

TOPIC TAGS--ADSORPTION, ISOTHERM, KADLINITE, WATER, METHANOL

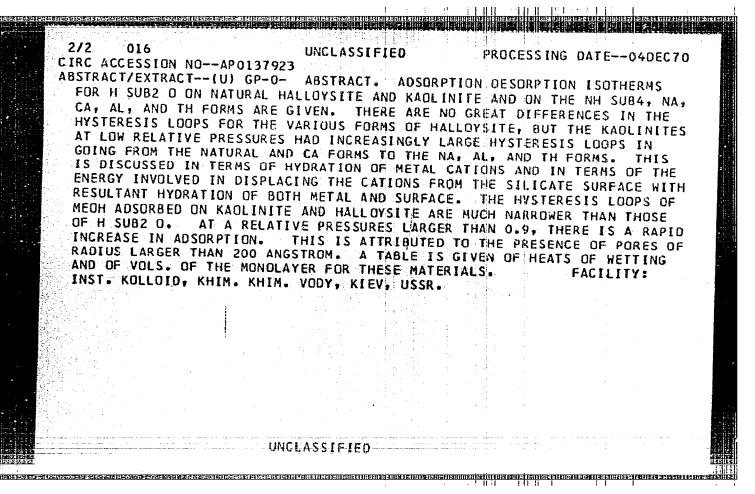
CONTROL MARKING-NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED PROXY REEL/FRAME--3008/0895

STEP NO--UR/0073/T0/036/003/0253/0259

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0137923

UNCLASSIFIED



1/2 007 TITLE--SURFACE CONDUCTIVITY OF CLAY MINERALS -U-

PROCESSING DATE--230CT70

AUTHOR-(03)-OVCHARENKO, F.D., POLYAKOV, V.YE., ALEKSEYEV, O.L.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--UKR. KHIM. ZH. 1970, 3672), 170-2

DATE PUBLISHED----70

SUBJECT AREAS--EARTH SCIENCES AND OCEANOGRAPHY

TOPIC TAGS--CLAY, ION CONCENTRATION

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

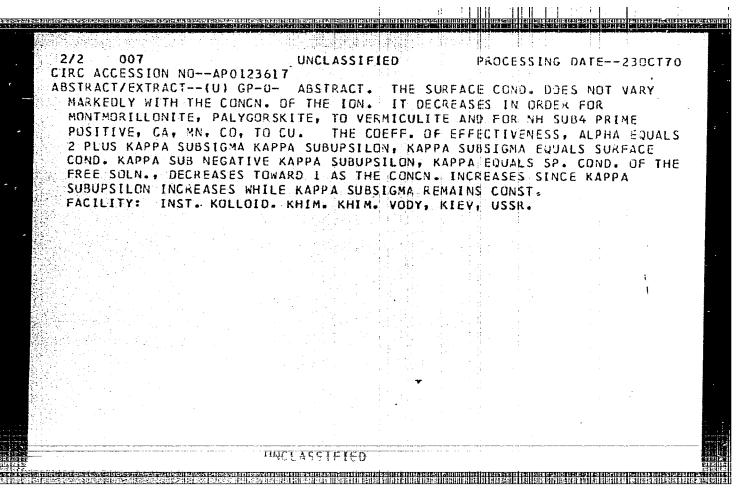
DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED PROXY REEL/FRAME--1999/1828

STEP NO--UR/0073/70/035/002/0170/0172

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0123617

UNCLASSIFIED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002202320005-5"

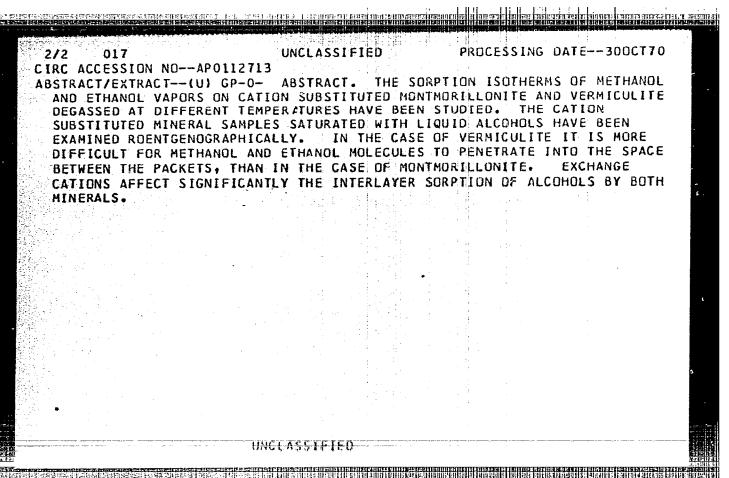


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002202320005-5"

1/2 017 TITLE-METHANOL AND ETHANOL ADSORPTION ON CATION SUBSTITUTED PROCESSING DATE--300CT70 MONTMORILLONITE AND VERMICULITE -U-AUTHOR-104)-TARASEVICH, YU.I., RUDENKO, V.M., SHARKINA, E.V., OVCHARENKO, COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR Being Ireins SOURCE--KOLLOIDNYY ZHURNAL, 1970, VOL 32, NR 2, PP 266-271 DATE PUBLISHED----70 SUBJECT AREAS--CHEMISTRY TOPIC TAGS--METHYL ALCOHOL, ETHYL ALCOHOL, ADSORPTION, MINERAL, ION CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED PROXY REEL/FRAME--1992/1719 STEP NO--UR/0069/70/032/002/0266/0271 CIRC ACCESSION NO--APO112713 UNCLASSIFIED

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PRIMARY SOURCE: Kolloidnyy Zhurnal, 1970, Vol 32, Nr 1, PP 78-82

ADSORPTION OF HYDROCARBONS ON CLAY MINERALS
ADSORPTION OF HEXANE AND HEPTANE

Ovcharenko, F. A. Bellk; Yu. I. Tarasevich

Summary

The adsorption of hexane and heptane vapors on clay minerals of different crystal structures: palygorskite, kaolinite and two samples of hydromica has been studied. The adsorption isotherms obey the BET equation in the range $P/P_a=0.05 \div 0.38$. The changes in the differential thermodynamic functions during adsorption have been calculated. The adsorption sites on the surface of Kwasi hydromica are more homogeneous than on other samples. The differential adsorption heat of benzene on the surface of clay minerals studied is somewhat higher than for hexane.

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013 TITLE--EFFECT OF COBALT ON NITRATE REDUCTASE ACTIVITY IN LEGUMES -U-

PROCESSING DATE--04DECTO

AUTHOR-(04)-YAGODIN, B.A., OVCHARENKO, G.A., VASILYEVA, YU.V., IVANOVA,

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--SEL SKOKHOZ. BIOL. 1970, 5(1), 134-6

DATE PUBLISHED----70

SUBJECT AREAS--BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES

TOPIC TAGS--LEGUME CROP, NITRATE, ENZYME ACTIVITY, COBALT COMPOUND, PLANT

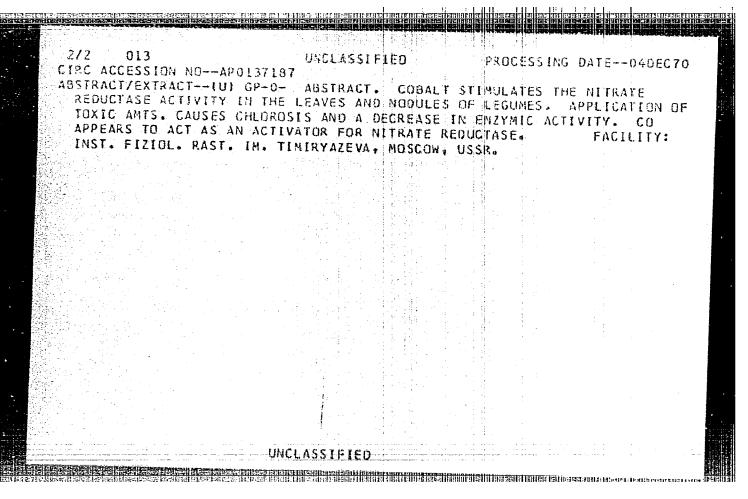
CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED PROXY REEL/FRAME--3007/2012 STEP NO--UR/9062/T0/005/001/0134/0136

CIRC ACCESSION NO--APOL37187

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002202320005-5"



USSR

VDC 619.611.9-022.6+636.1+636.2+636.4+636.52/.58

SOBKO, A. I.; SIDOROV, I. V.; SOKOLOV, L. N.; BELOKON, I. K.;

"Determination of the Optimum Dose of Foot-and-Mouth Disease Saponin Aluminum Hydroxide Formol Vaccine for Swine"

Vladimir, V sb. Yashchur. T. 1 (Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Vol 1 -- Collection of Works), 1970, pp 69-71 (from REA-58. Zhivotno-vodstvo i Veterinariya, No 4, Apr 71, Abstract No 4.50.572 by A. Eusin)

Translation: Three experiments in swine immunization were conducted with different variants and different doses of the vaccine. Single immunization does not guarantee stable immunity. Double administration of the same vaccine (20 and h0.50; immunizing doses for guinea pigs) with an interval of the days) produced a high level of immunity in 100% of the 6-10 month-old pigs.

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USSR UDC 619.611.9-022.6+636.1+636.2+636.4+636.52/.58

SOBKO, A. I.; PROKHOROV, V. N.; QVCHARENKO, I. V.

"Experimental Study of Production of Type Specific Foot-and-Mouth Disease Antibodies and Sera From Naturally Susceptible Animals"

Vladimir, V sb. <u>Yashchur</u>. T. 1 (Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Vol 1 -- Collection of Works), 1970, pp 3-10 (from RZh-Zhivotnovodstvo i <u>Veterinariya</u>, No 4, Apr 71, Abstract No 4.58.570)

Translation: Virus strains of foot-and-mouth disease variant Ai, adapted to swine and sheep, were obtained. These strains can be used in production of homologous, virus-containing material for hyperimmunization of donors of diagnostic foot-and-mouth disease immune sera. These virus strains may be used to study the activity of foot-and-mouth disease vaccines for these types of animals. The complement-fixing activity of antigens from various virus-containing organs and tissues of newborn pigs and lambs was studied during the adaptation process of

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USSR

SOBKO, A. I., et al, V sb. Yashchur. T. 1, 1970, pp 3-10

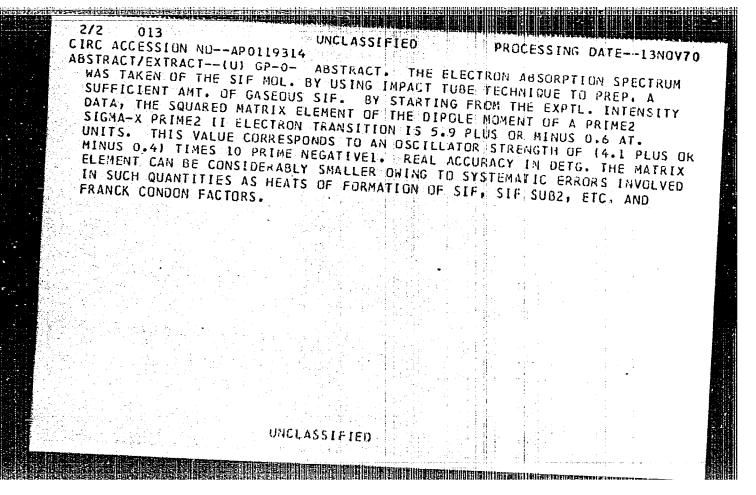
foot-and-mouth disease virus variant Ai. The most pronounced complement-fixing activity was observed with antigens prepared from the heart. Antigens from skeletal muscles of lambs retained complement-fixing activity only in the first passage. It was established that active, type-specific, diagnostic foot-and-mouth disease sera could be obtained from sheep by hyperimmunization with homologous, virus-containing tissue.

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UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--13NOV70)[3 TITLE--DETERMINATION OF THE MATRIX ELEMENT OF THE DIPOLE MOMENT OF AN A PRIMEZ SIGMA-X PRIMEZ II ELECTRON TRANSITION IN A SIF HOLECULE -U-AUTHOR-(04)-KUZYAKOV, YU.YA., OVCHARENKO, I.YE., KUZMENKO, N.YE., KURDYUHOVA, I.N.
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR SOURCE--ZH. PRIKL. SPEKTROSK. 1970, 12131, 555-7 DATE PUBLISHED----70 SUBJECT AREAS--CHEMISTRY, PHYSICS TOPIC TAGS--SILICON-COMPOUND, FLUORIDE, ABSORPTION SPECTRUM, MATRIX CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED PROXY REEL/FRAME--1997/0327 STEP NO--UR/0368/70/012/003/0555/0557 CIRC ACCESSION NO--APO119314 UNCLASSIFIED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002202320005-5"



1/2 034 TITLE-NEW SCHEMES FUR CUARTZ GENERATORS BASED DE TUNNEL DICDES WITH QUARTZ IN THE CAPACITANCE BRANCH OF THE CIRCUIT -U-PROCESSING DATE--300CT70 AUTHOR-(UZ)-CVCHARENKO, V.V., OVCHARENKO, N.F.

COUNTRY OF INFO-USSR

SOURCE-MCSCGW, RADICTERHNIKA, NO 2, 1970, PP 101-103

DATE PUBLISHED----70

SUBJECT AREAS-ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRICAL ENGR., ENERGY CONVERSION TOPIC TAGS-TUNNEL DIODE, MCLECULAR GENERATOR, QUARTZ CRYSTAL, ELECTRONIC

CENTROL MARKING-NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED PROXY REEL/FRAME--1999/1291

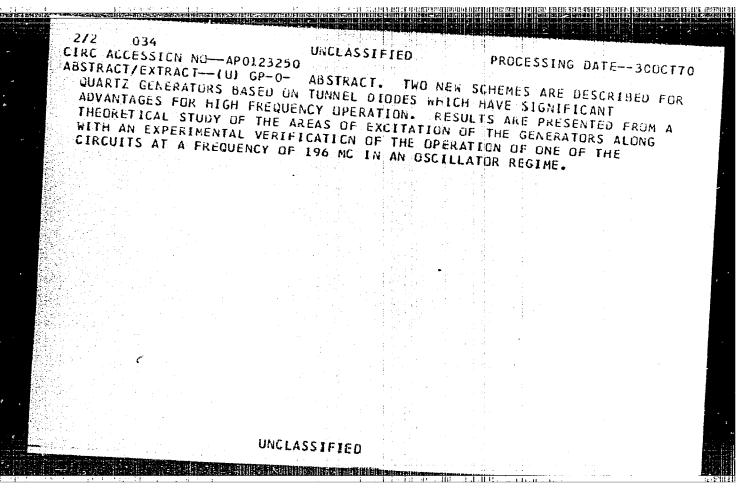
STEP NO--UR/0108/70/000/002/0101/0103

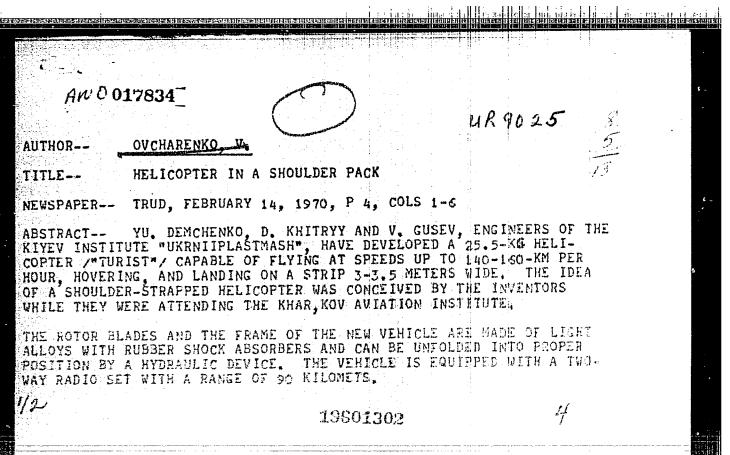
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0123250

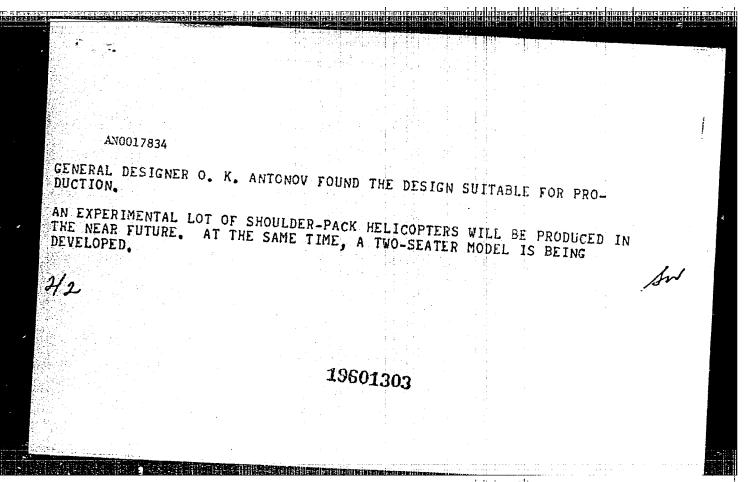
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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002202320005-5"

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1/2 016
TITLE--CAPACITANCE OF A PASSIVE TITANIUM ELECTRODE -UAUTHOR-(02)-GVCHARENKO, V.I., NOVAKOVSKIY, V.M.

GGUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--ZASCH. METAL. 1970, 6(2), 201-3

DATE PUBLISHED----70

SUBJECT AREAS--ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRICAL ENGR.

TOPIC TAGS--METAL ELECTRODE, TITANIUM, ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY

CONTROL MARKING-NO RESTRICTIONS

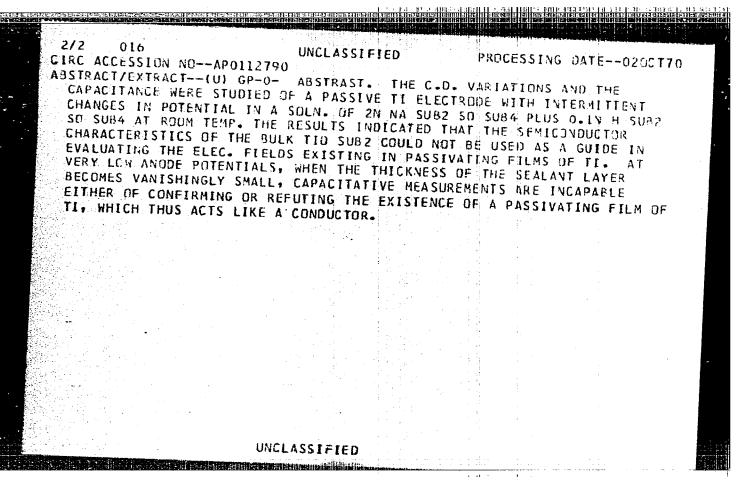
DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED PROXY REEL/FRAME--1992/1804

STEP NO--UR/0365/70/006/002/0201/0203

CIRC ACCESSION NO-APOLIZ790

UNCLASSIFIED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002202320005-5"



1/2 025 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--04DEC70
TITLE--CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOCKING LAYER ON PASSIVE TITANIUM -U-

AUTHOR-(02)-OVCHARENKO, V.I., NOVAKOVSKIY, V.M.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--ZASHCH. METAL. 1970, 6(3), 320-4

DATE PUBLISHED----70

SUBJECT AREAS--MATERIALS, MECH., IND., CIVIL AND MARINE ENGR

TOPIC TAGS--TITANIUM, METAL PASSIVATION, NITRIC ACID, ELECTRIC IMPEDANCE

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

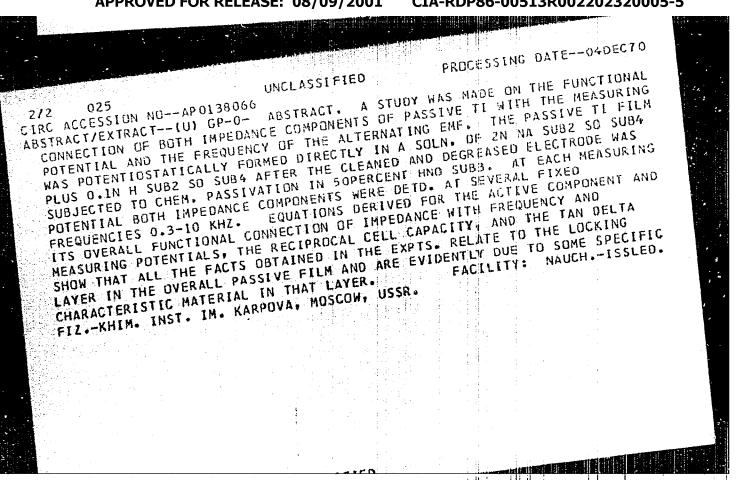
DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED PROXY REEL/FRAME--3008/1044

STEP: NO--UR/0365/70/006/003/0320/0324

CIRC ACCESSION NO--APO138066

UNCLASSIFIED UNCLASSIFIED

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002202320005-5"

NSSR



UDC 620.193.01

OVCHARENKO V. I., and NOVAKOVSKIY, V. M.

"Some Characteristics of the Barrier Layer on Passive Titanium"

Moscow, Zashchita Metallov, Vol 6, No 3, May-Jun 70. pp 320-324

Abstract: An investigation was made of the functional relations between both components of the impedance of passive titanium to the measurement potential and the alternating emf frequency. The investigated film was formed potentiostatically directly in the working solution (two normal Na2SO4 + 0.1 normal H2SO4) in two hours with a potential of 2 volts after the cleaned and degreased electrode was subjected to two-hour chemical passivation in 50% distilled nitric acid. For each measurement potential both impedance components (in a series circuit) were determined for several fixed frequencies from 0.3 to 10 kilohertz. The active components of the cell impedance and the inverse capacitance of the cell corresponding to the reactive measurement components are expressed mathematically in terms of frequency. Tabulated data are presented which demonstrate the independence of the loss angle tangent with respect to the measurement potential. The significance of the empirical laws found is discussed in terms of the following: 1) the total thickness of the oxide film on the titanium surface can be considered practically identical for all measurements; nevertheless, with a drop in the measurement 1/2

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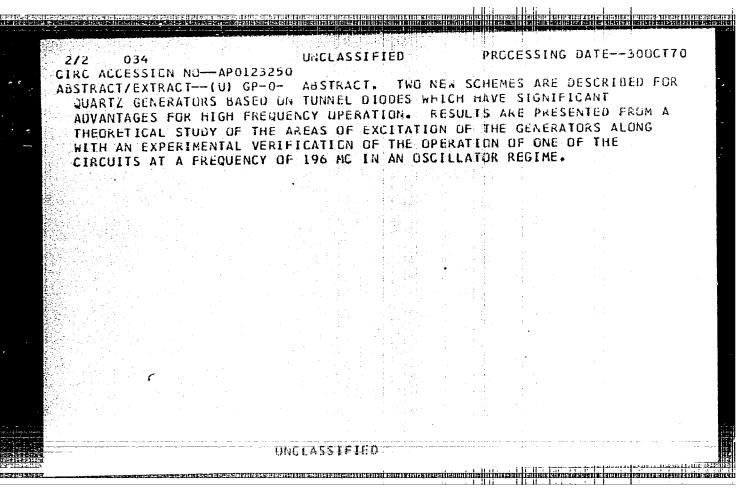
USSR

OVCHARENKO, V. I., and NOVAKOVSKIY, V. M.

potential the inverse capacitance and active component of the electrode impedance (at constant frequency) decrease by one and the same power law, vanishing on extrapolation to one and the same potential $v_0(\sim 0.1 \text{ volt})$ where the latter does not depend on the measurement frequency even though the frequency has different effects on the angular coefficients in the equations for R and 1/C; 2) the significant dependence of the values of \overline{C} found and, especially, \overline{R} on the measurement frequency, clearly demonstrate that the true equivalent electrode circuit is very far from simple series inclusion of constant capacitances and resistances; 3) the independence of the ratio of \overline{R} and $1/\widetilde{C}$ with respect to the measurement frequency found with a constant frequency indicates that the apparent product \overline{RC} is basically determined by certain specific characteristics of the substance in the barrier layer which under the given conditions of formation of the film change little with respect to its thickness. It is pointed out that a deeper study of the frequency characteristics of both components of the impedance of the passive electrode and discovery of the mechanisms of these relations can be an important means of obtaining information about the properties and structure of passivating films and layers.

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1/2 034 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--300CT70 TITLE-NEW SCHEMES FUR QUARTZ GENERATORS BASED ON TUNNEL DIODES WITH QUARTZ IN THE CAPACITANCE BRANCH OF THE CIRCUIT -U-AUTHUR-(02)-CVCHARENKO, V.V., OVCHARENKO, N.F. COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR SOURCE-MCSCOW, RADIUTEKHNIKA, NO. 2, 1970, PP 101-103 DATE PUBLISHED ---- 70 SUBJECT AREAS-ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRICAL ENGR., ENERGY CONVERSION (NON-PROPULSIVE) ___ TOPIC TAGS--TUNNEL DIODE, MCLECULAR GENERATOR, QUARTZ CRYSTAL, ELECTRONIC CIRCUIT, EXCITATION ENERGY CONTROL MARKING-NO RESTRICTIONS DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED PROXY REEL/FRAME--1999/1291 STEP NO--UR/0108/70/000/002/0101/0103 CIRC ACCESSION NU--AP0123250 UNCLASSIFIED



UDC 621.373.521.1:621.382.233(088.8)

USSR

OVCHARENKO, V. V., BIBERMAN, L. I.

"Generator of Quasiharmonic Oscillations"

USSR Author's Certificate No 252405, Filed 12 Jul 68, Published 2 Feb 70 (from RZh-Radiotekhnika, No 8, Aug 70, Abstract No 8 D821 P)

Translation: This author's certificate introduces a generator of quasiharmonic oscillations executed from tunnel diodes with band frequency tuning by varying the differential resistance of the diodes included in the inductive and capacitive branches of the oscillatory circuit. In order to expand the frequency tuning band and to improve linearity, the generator is also equipped with a correcting circuit consisting of an emitter repeater, a diode detector and a DC amplifier through which the generator output is connected to the anode of the diode included in the capacitive branch of the oscillatory circuit of the generator. There is one illustration.

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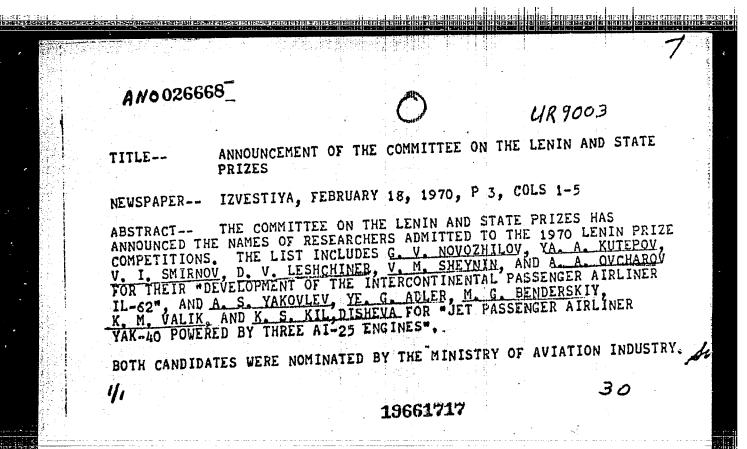
OVCHARENKO, V. V., BIBER'AN, L. I., Khar'kov Higher Command Engineering Academy

"A Generator of Quasiharmonic Oscillations"

USSR Author's Certificate No 251017, filed 15 Feb 68, published 5 Feb 70 (from RZh-Radiotekhnika, No 7, Jul 70, Abstract No 7D370 P)

RZh-Radiotekhnika, No 7, Jul 70, Abstract No 7D370 P)

Translation: A generator of quasiharmonic oscillations is proposed which contains a semiconductor diode, a parallel LC tank circuit, and a power supply. To provide a semiconductor diode, a parallel LC tank circuit, and a power supply. To provide a semiconductor diode in the form of a point-contact diode is connected in the variable resistor made in the form of a point-contact diode is connected in the inductive arm of the LC tank circuit, a second variable resistor in the form of a capacitive arm of the LC tank circuit, a second variable resistor in the form of a capacitive arm of the LC tank circuit, a second variable resistor in the form of a capacitive arm of the LC tank circuit, a second variable resistor in the form of a capacitive arm of the LC tank circuit, a second variable resistor in the form of a capacitive arm of the LC tank circuit, a second variable resistor in the form of a capacitive arm of the LC tank circuit, a second variable resistor in the form of a capacitive arm of the LC tank circuit, a second variable resistor in the form of a capacitive arm of the LC tank circuit, a second variable resistor in the form of a capacitive arm of the LC tank circuit, a second variable resistor in the form of a capacitive arm of the LC tank circuit, a second variable resistor in the form of a capacitive arm of the LC tank circuit, a second variable resistor in the form of a capacitive arm of the LC tank circuit, a second variable resistor in the form of a capacitive arm of the LC tank circuit.



UDC: 539.293:548.4 ()SSR

KALININ, M. I., and LISITSYN, V. M. CVCHAROV.

"Kinetics of the Radiation Change in Crystal Density"

Tomsk, Izvestiya VUZ--Fizika, No 6, 1972, pp 139-141

Abstract: This brief communication gives the results of an investigation into the radiation change in the density of CaF2 crystals and the kinetics of the growth of their absorption band after irradiation by protons. The purpose of the investigation is to study the kinetics of characteristic defect accumulation and find the absorption bands resulting from these defects in the crystal lattice. The CaF2 crystals used in the experiments described in this communication were grown at the Leningrad Optical Glass Plant and subjected to proton irradiation at an energy of 4.5 Mev and at room temperature. An earlier paper written by the authors named above (Ye. K. Zavodskaya et al., Izvestiya VUZ UDSR--Fizika, No 9, 1969, p 155) describes the method of measuring the crystal density, known as the flotation method; the absorption spectra were measured by an SF-4A spectrophotometer in the 215-1200 nm range. The authors are associated with the S. M. Kirov Polytechnical Institute at Tomsk. 1/1

CIA-RDP86-00513R002202320005-5"

- 43 -

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001

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UDC 597:591.17

OVCHAROV, O. P., Institute of Biology of the South Seas, Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR, Sevastropol'

"Hydrodynamic Role of the Branchial System of Fish in Passive Respiration"

Moscow, Zoologicheskiy Zhurnal, Vol 49, No 10, Oct 70, pp 1583-1585

Translation: Investigations conducted at the Institute of Biology of the South Seas Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR, (Aleyev and Ovcharov, 1969) have revealed that a major portion of the body surface of the fish is washed by water flowing out of the gill slits. This confirmed previously advanced thesis (Breder, 1924; and Walters, 1962) concerning the respiratory effects in fish on the flow process. In passive respiration (in high-speed swimming), water passes by itself through the opened mouth into the mouth cavity of the fish, washes the branchial system, and passes through the gill slits to the outside where it forms a boundary layer. In this paper, only passive respiration is discussed; the hydrodynamic effects caused by active respiration in fish are not analyzed.

From hydrodynamics we know (Fabrikant, 1964) that the nature of the boundary layer is largely determined by the turbulence of the oncoming current.

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OVCHAROV, O. P., Zoologicheskiy Zhurnal, Vol 49, No 10, Oct 70, pp 1583-1585

We can therefore assume that the nature of the water layer adjacent to the fish also depends on the turbulence of the water flowing out of the gill slits. We believe that the nature of the stream that is being formed in the immediate vicinity of the fish is determined mainly by various structures located on the surface of the gill arches, especially by the gill spikes. Until now, most surface of the gill arches, especially by the gill spikes from the viewpoint researchers have been analyzing differences in the gill spikes from the viewpoint of differences in the food taken in by the fish (Andriyashev, 1944, 1945, 1945a, 1948; Burdak, 1957; Kozhina, 1958; and others). Only A. P. Andriyashev (1945) explains the absence of the gill filter on the 2d-4th gill arches in Pomatomus saltatrix (L.), on the basis of the supposition that, in motion, water must rapidly pass through the gill-mouth cavity. The role of the gill filter in the nourishment of fish is beyond question. However, it is logical to assume that in addition to its basic function, the branchial system also performs the function of a system forming a circumfluent current, which is especially important for fast-swimming fish.

We have conducted a comparative study of the branchial system in four species of pelagic fish: Trachurus mediterraneus pontique Aleyev, Spicara

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OVCHAROV, O. P., Zoologicheskiy Zhurnal, Vol 49, No 10, Oct 70, pp 1583-1585

smaris L., Scomber scombrus L., and Coryphaena hippurus L.

In the Trachurus and Spicara of a total length of 15.6 and 16.1 cm, the gill spikes are very similar and the differences in their structure are quite insignificant. Along its entire outer surface, at intervals of 0.3-0.5 mm, the first gill arch in these fish is supplied with long, cylindrical spikes covered with little thorns. These spikes, which may be up to 0.4 mm long, completely close the clearance between the first gill arch and the gill cover. The inner side of the first gill arch and both sides of the other arches are supplied with spikes shaped in the form of conical protuberances covered with thorns which are immersed in mucus along two-thirds of their length. The spikes are distributed in such a way that the tips of the spikes located on the inner side of one gill arch fit into the spaces between the spikes located on the outer side of the neighboring arch. On the whole, the branchial system of these fish resembles the rectifying grate used in wind tunnels and hydrofoils to laminate the stream. The water which passes through the gill filter is combed by the thorns located on the spikes, and this prevents turbulence in the adjacent layer along the front portion of the body.

The body of the Trachurus and Spicara is able to preserve laminar flow along a considerable portion of the body, as indicated by the formula describing the shape of the fish body which was presented by Yu. (). Aleyev in 1963: Y=y/L.

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OVCHAROV, O. P., Zoologicheskiy Zhurnal, Vol 49, No 10, Oct 70, pp 1583-1585

where y is the distance from the front end to the highest point of the body, and L is the length of the fish to the end of the spinal column. The greater the value of L, the larger is the front portion of the body over which the boundary layer passes (Aleyev, 1963). The value of Y is high for the Trachurus and Spicara, being 0.45 and 0.40, respectively (Aleyev, 1963). Creating turbulence in the boundary layer adjacent to the front portion of the body would be energetically inconvenient for such streamlined bodies as those of the Trachurus and Spicara, because this would markedly increase drag. This consideration makes it obvious that is is necessary to laminate the water passing through the gill filter of these fish.

The Scomber has an even more streamlined body than the two preceding species. The Y value for the Scomber is 0.50 (Aleyev, 1963). As in the case of the Trachurus and Spicara, the gill filter of that fish also performs the function of a laminator; it is more dense, however, and the stream passing through it is laminated to a higher degree. In a Scomber of an overall length of 29.0 cm, we found along the whole outer side of the first gill arch flattened, 1.3-cm-long spikes supplied with thorns arising from a butt-end turned toward the mouth cavity. The inner side of the first gill arch and both sides of the other gill arches were supplied with spikes resembling elongated prominences

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OVCHAROV, O. P., Zoologicheskiy Znurnal, Vol 49, No 10, Oct 70, pp 1583-1585

with flattened tips. The tips of the spikes were better equipped with thorns than the spikes in the Trachurus and Spicara. The length of individual thorns reached 1.0-1.2 mm.

From the viewpoint of hydrodynamics, the body of the adult Coryphaena is nonstreamlined. In the specimen examined by us (overall length, 65.0 cm), the maximum height of the body was shifted forward so much that it was alined with the gill slits. The Y index of the Coryphaena (0.23) is the smallest of all of the fish investigated by us. Nevertheless, the Coryphaena is a very active pelagic predator; the adults even feed on such fast fish as the Exocoetidae. Unlike the Trachurus, Spicara, and Scomber, the Coryphiena has no gill filter. In the central portion of the outer side of the Coryphaena's first gill arch, there are nine gill spikes represented by flattened, dermal, 1.0-1.1 cm long outgrowths; the distance between the spikes is 0.4-0.5 cm. On the remaining surface of the first gill arch and between the long gill spikes, there are about 20 small prominences covered by thick thorns. Apparently, these prominences are modified gill spikes. Other gill arches have no spikes, but their surface is covered with thick thorns grouped into small islands. It is possible that the above-described specific properties of the branchial system in Coryphaena are correlated with the frontward position of the maximum body height, as indicated by the low Y index.

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UDC 615.372:576.851.555].015.45: [612.11+612.112.3+612.419

NITSOVA, P. and OVCHAROV, R., State Institute for Drug Control, Sofiya

"Effect of Cyclophosphamide on Antibody Formation"

Moscow, Zhurnal Mikrobiologii, Epidemiologii i Immunobiologii, No 10, 1971, pp 63-64

Abstract: The effect of different doses of the alkylating agent cyclophosphamide on antibody formation was studied in mice before receiving sheep erythrocytes. Cyclophosphamide in a dose of 5 mg/kg injected before and simultaneously with the antigen suppressed the formation of immunocompetent cells, while a dose of 0.5 mg/kg stimulated formation. A dose of 5 mg/kg of cyclophosphamide injected three days before immunization with sheep erythrocytes had an immunodepressive effect, while there was only a tendency in this direction after 1 mg/kg. However, the smallest dose used, 0.5 mg/kg, actually increased the number of immunocompetent cells compared with the control. The effect was most apparent 3 or 4 days after injection of the antigen.

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UDC: 681.121.4:531.751.3

KATYS, G. P., IL'INSKIY, V. M., QUCHAROY, V. A.

"Mass Flow Meters With a Braked Body of Revolution"

V sb. Tochnoye izmereniye raskhodov i kolichestv veshchestv (Precision Measurement of Rates of Flow of Substances and Their Quantities—collection of works), Vyp. 122 (182), Moscow-Kazan', 1970, pp 129+133 (from RZh-Metrologiya i Izmeritel'naya Tekhnika, No 9, Sep 70, Abstract No 9.32.734)

Translation: A procedure is developed, and a flowmeter is built and tested which has a hysteresis clutch for slowing down a pretwisted flow. The flowmeter may be used in hydraulic and gas lines where the flow moves at an appreciable angular velocity relative to the axis of the pipeline for causes not connected with measurement purposes. A modification of the device is intentional creation of a twist in the flow, with no requirements for a steady-state angular velocity of the twist. Four illustrations, bibliography of two titles.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002202320005-5"

USSR

UDC 620.186.14.669.24

TARNOVSKIY, G. A., GRATSIANOV, YU. A., OVCHAROV, V. P., YAKUKHINA, L. I., CHIRKOVA, S. N., and KULIKOVA, L. P., Ural Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metals

"Nature of Nonmetallic Inclusions in Alloy 58N Billets"

Moscow, Metallovedeniye i Termicheskaya Obrabotka Metallov, No 8, Aug 73, pp 44-46

Abstract: Results of correlated studies on the contamination of billets with nonmetallic inclusions are presented. The billets were tatch produced (vacuum induction melting) and produced by new means using electron-beam (EBR) and plasma-arc (PAR) remelting, and were made from 58N invar alloy containing (in %): 58 Ni, 0.02 C (max), 0.5-C.8 Nn, 0.2 Si, balance-Fe. The contaminants consist mainly of titanium nitride and alumina minerals. The technological schemes of melting: open induction melting + EBR and open induction melting + PAR provide not only significant lowering of inclusion content but also producing metal free from large (greater than 7.5 microns) manufacture of alloy 58M. From the aspect of minimum inclusion content the and degree of dispersity the PAR method is better. Two tables.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R002202320005-5 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001

UDC 548.5:620.183

USSR

OVCHAROV, V-P-

"Growth of Crystals From Melt With a Needle Structure of the Crystallization

Monokristally Tugoplavkikh i Redkíkh Metallov [Single Crystals of Refractory and Rare Metals -- Collection of Works], Nauka Press, 1971, pp 25-31

Translation: The needle structure of single crystals is described, relating to the initial forms of the cellular-dendritic structure. Regularities of growth and appearance of this structure in crystals of various alloys are studied. It is demonstrated that the needle form of the crystallization front leads to stable growth of crystals and elimination of conditions for feeding of new crystallization centers, which determine the possibility of producing monocrystalline and textured ingots in industrial installations. 6 Figures; 5 Bibliographic References.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R002202320005-5" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001

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UDC 615.31:547.8527.012.1:542.9

OVCHAROVA, I. M., and COLOVCHINSKAYA, YE. S.

"Synthesis in a Series of Purine Derivatives. XXXIII. Some New Type Diethyl-enidophosphimidopurines"

Moscow, Khimik-Farmatsevticheskiy Zhurnal, No 4, 1973, pp 17-19

Abstract: The synthesis of a series of derivatives of 2- and 6-iminopurines substituted on the imino groups by diethylenimidophosphanide group is described. Their synthesis was undertaken to compare the biological activity of these compounds with the activity of the previously synthesized diethylenimidophosphamidopurines obtained from the corresponding aminopurines not containing the N-methyl group in the pyrimidine ring. Some differences in the interaction of the amino- and iminopurines with phosphorous oxychloride are described. The biological investigation of 2- and 6-deithylenimidophosphimidopurines revealed that their anticancerous activity is significantly inferior to the activity of 2-,6- and 8-diethylenimidophosphamidopurines.

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USSR UDC: 613.1

DANILOV, Yu. Ye., Doctor of Medical Sciences, Director of the Central Scientific Research Institute for Health Resort Medicine and Physiotherapy, USSR Ministry of Health, and Overhand Scientific Research Institute of Health Resort Medicine and Physiotherapy, USSR Ministry of Health

"Why Is the Midmountain Environment Healthful?"

Moscow, Priroda, No 7, 1971, pp 8-14

Abstract: Despite the wide use of health resorts in the mountains for the treatment of such diseases as tuberculosis, bronchiel asthma, incipient forms of hypertension, various forms of psychosis and anemia, etc., the mechanism of their curative action is not yet clear. Several zones have been distinguished by altitude in a medical sense. These zones are used for treating different diseases. Climatologists differentiate the factors of the mountain climate into two groups: conservative factors, which distinguish the climate of any mountain area from that of lowland or sea-level regions; and specific factors which distinguish one mountain area from another. Conservative factors depend on the elevation. These include: reduced atmospheric pressure; reduced air temperature and humidity; insignificant changes in meteorological conditions 1/2

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DANILOV, Yu. Ye. and OVCHAROVA, V. F., Priroda, No 7, 1971, pp 8-14

from day to day, against a background of more pronounced changes over the course of one day; increased total solar and ultraviolet radiation; electromagnetic conditions in the atmosphere favorable to the human organism -depressed gradient potential and increased total conductivity (chiefly due to negative aeroions); increased quantities of ozone, terpenes, phytoncides; and finally, extreme purity and transparency of the air.

The partial pressure of oxygen in the air has a significant influence on the respiratory process; but the parameters now available do not give an adequate idea of the actual quantity of oxygen in the air. The authors describe experiments carried out by one of them and by other researchers to improve these parameters. From these experiments it appears that on ascending into the mountains we experience a change in the oxygen content of the air equivalent to that which occurs in lowland or sea-level regions with the onset of a large cyclone. Such changes are of great significance for those suffering from cardivascular disorders who already have, in Sechenov's expression, "internal altitude." The article is supplied with five graphs showing variations in various meteorological indexes; these graphs have extremely detailed captions. There is also one table showing meteorological indexes in various places in the Soviet Union. 2/2

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002202320005-5"

1/2 025 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE-300CT70
TITLE-COMPLICATIONS AFTER OPERATIONS ON THE STOMACH IN AGED PATIENTS -U-

AUTHOR-(03)-LEGNTYEVA, N.S., MESHALKIN, I.N., DVCHININSKIY, N.N.

COUNTRY OF INFO-USSR

SOURCE-KHIRURGIYA, 1970, NR 6, PP 46-50

DATE PUBLISHED----70

SUBJECT AREAS-BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES

TOPIC TAGS—SURGERY, STOMACH, GERONTOLOGY, TUMOR, PERITONEUM, SUTURE, ARTERIAL ANASTOMOSIS, EMBOLISM, LUNG, CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

CONTROL MARKING-NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED PROXY REEL/FRAME--3002/1783

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PROCESSING DATE--300CT70 **UNCLASSIFIED** 2/2 025 CIRC ACCESSION NO--APO129151 ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. THE AUTHORS ANALYZE DATA OF 175 RADICAL OPERATIONS ON THE STOMACH (OF THEM 28 GASTRECTOMIES) PERFORMED FOR CANCER (108), PEPTIC ULCER (49) AND BENIGN TUMORS (1 Z. CONCOMITANT DISEASES OF INTERNAL ORGANS WERE NOTED IN 101 PATIENTS. IN 54 PATIENTS IN THE POSTOPERATIVE PERIOD THERE WERE OBSERVED FUNCTIONAL DISORDERS OF INTERNAL ORGANS AND COMPLICATIONS, WHICH IN 7 CASES HERE THE CAUSE OF A LETHAL CUTCOME (4. PLUS OR MINUS 1.5PERCENT): 5 PATIENTS DIED FROM PERITURITIS DUE TO FAILURE OF ANASTOMOTIC SUTURES, 2 FROM EMBOLISM OF THE PULMONARY ARTERY. BESIDES. IN 8.7PERCENT OF PATIENTS THERE WERE SURGICAL COMPLICATIONS, IN 8.7PERCENT, CARDIOVASCULAR, IN 5.4PERCENT, PULMONARY, IN SPERCENT, THROMBOEMBOLIC. THE AUTHORS EMPHASIZE THAT CONSTANT CLINICO FUNCTIONAL OBSERVATION OVER PATIENTS IN A SPECIALIZED POSTOPERATIVE DEPARTMENT ENSURES THE TIMELY DETECTION AND FUNCTIONAL DISORDERS OF INTERNAL ORGANS IN OPERATED PAPIENTS AND THE REQUIRED CORRECTION OF THESE DISTURBANCES BEFORE THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMPLICATIONS. UNCLASSIFIED ning a surface in the internity of the internity in the contraction of the internity of the

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002202320005-5"

AAQ038342_ Soviet Inventions Illustrated, Section I Chemical, Derwent,3/70 237668 SLAG from steel production is prepared for use in structural materials by coursely comminuting the slag, removing the residual metal by means of a magnet; keeping the slag in damp state for 3-5 days by moistening it with water; finely communuting the material; and repeating the magnetic separation of the metal. The storage in the damp state presents a subsequent self-disfintegration of the slag to powder, and thus improves its properties as a structural material. 2.10.67. as 1188558/29-33. N N OVCHINKIN et alia Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Plants Design Inst. (16.6.69.) Bul.8/12,2.69. Class 80c. Int.Cl. CO4b. 19731456

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AUTHORS:	Likhacheva, T. F. and Kaygorodova, T. A.
	Chelyabinskiy Gosudarstvennyy Institut Proyektirovaniya Metallurgicheskikh Zavodov
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ZEL'DOVICH, YA. B., and OVCHINNIKOV, A. A., The Physico-Chemical Institute imeni L. YA. Karpov

"Repopulation of Highly Excited Vibrational Levels in a Cold Lattice"

Moscow, Pis'ma v Zhurnal Eksperimental'noy 1 Teoreticheskoy Fiziki, Vol 13. No 11. 5 Jun 71, pp 636-639

Abstract: This article looks at a molecular crystal consisting of diatomic molecules. In an earlier article one of the authors studied the influence of anharmonicity on the lifetime of highly excited vibrational levels in molecular crystals. Here the authors examine another aspect of this problem: that is, the assumption that the total number of vibrational quanta are approximately preserved and the stationary state is sought at a given lattice temperature and a given value of N. The authors use the molecular distribution by vibrational states as the topic of the research. Due to anharmonicity the energy of the two-quantum state is less than that of two single-quantum states. This being true also for higher states, the authors express this through several detailed equations and give a graphic illustration. They note that the effect is most strongly manifested at low temperatures in molecular crystals consisting of diatomic molecules 1/2

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ZEL'DOVICH, YA. B., and OVCHINNIKOV, A. A., Pis'ma v Zhurnal Eksperimental' noy i Teoreticheskoy Fiziki, Vol 13, No 11, 5 Jun 71, pp 636-639

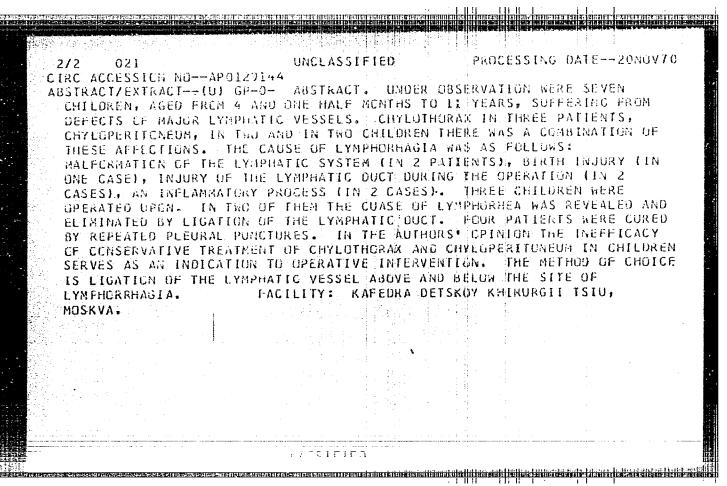
of N₂, H₂, O₂, and NO. Of interest also are HCl types of these crystals in which the single-quantum levels are much easier to excite. All the conclusions reached in this article, with some modification, are applicable to gases and liquids as well. However, the temperature in these cases must be sufficiently low. One figure, ii equations, bibliography of 5 titles.

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UNCLASSIFIED 1/2 TITLE--DIFFUSION CONTROL OF CHAIN TERMINATION AND MOLECULAR WEIGHT DISTRIBUTION IN RADICAL POLYMERIZATION -U-AUTHOR-(04)-KOZLOV, S.V., KAMENOMOSTSKAYA, S.L., DYCHIMIKOV, A.A., YENIKOLOPYAN, N.S. COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR SOURCE-DOKL. AKAD. NAUK SSSR 1970, 191(5), 1063-5 DATE PUBLISHED---- 70 SUBJECT AREAS--CHEMISTRY TOPIC TAGS--REACTION KINETICS, RADICAL POLYMERIZATION, MOLECULAR WEIGHT CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED STEP NO--UR/0020/70/291/005/1063/1063 PROXY REEL/FRAME--3004/1871 GIRC ACCESSION NO-ATO132133

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UDC 621.311.21.004(47+57)

OVCHINNIKOV, A. I.

"Ice Problems in the Karelian Power System"

Tr. koordinats. soveshchaniy po gidrotekhn (Works of the Coordinating Conferences on Hydroengineering), 1970, vyp. 56, pp 162-164 (from RZh-Elektrotekhnika i Energetika, No 2, Feb 71, Abstract No 2 D125)

Translation: The following measures are being taken at the hydroelectric power plants of the KarelianPower System in the prewinter and winter periods:

1) more frequent observations of the hydrometeorological situations; 2) preparation of the spillways for winter operation, electrical heating of the turbine grills and reserve technical water supplies; 3) removal of debris and driftwood. On cooling the water to +0.3°C, special operating conditions of the hydroelectric power plant are declared before the period of stable ice 10cm thick on the open water sets in. The special mode is characterized by uniform operation of the hydroelectric power plant with reduced flow at a temperature of up to +2°C, a slush ice signal switches on, serve water supply from the tailrace, and at 0.1°C, heating of the grills is presence of slush ice the generator is converted to the synchronous

OVCHINNIKOV, A. I., Tr. koordinats. soveshchaniy po gidrotekhn., 1970, vyp. 56, pp 162-164

compensator mode, the gates of the spillways are opened, and the high-speed shields for cleaning the grills are dropped. In any case, pressure control in the technical water supply system is required. With a grill drop of 1.5 meters, the generators are shutdown, and the power deficit is compensated for by the power system. The ice is cleared from the forechamber by Polip type grab buckets. The winter operation of the cascade of Vyg Hydroelectric Power Plants is described. The bibliography has 3 entries.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002202320005-5"

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1/2 047 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--27NOV70
TITLE--RADIATION STABILITY OF ZNS PLUS PRIMEIO B TYPE DETECTORS TO
NEUTRONS -U-

AUTHOR-(04)-GANICHEV, G.I., KOLESOV, B.M., OVCHINNEKOV, A.K., TIMOFEYEVA,

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--PRIB. TEKH. EKSP. 1970, (2), 78-80

DATE PUBLISHED ---- 70

SUBJECT AREAS--NUCLEAR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, PHYSICS

TOPIC TAGS--ZINC SULFIDE, BORON ISOTOPE, NEUTRON DETECTOR, SCINTILLATOR, RADIATION EFFECT, LIGHT EMISSION, RADIATION INTENSITY

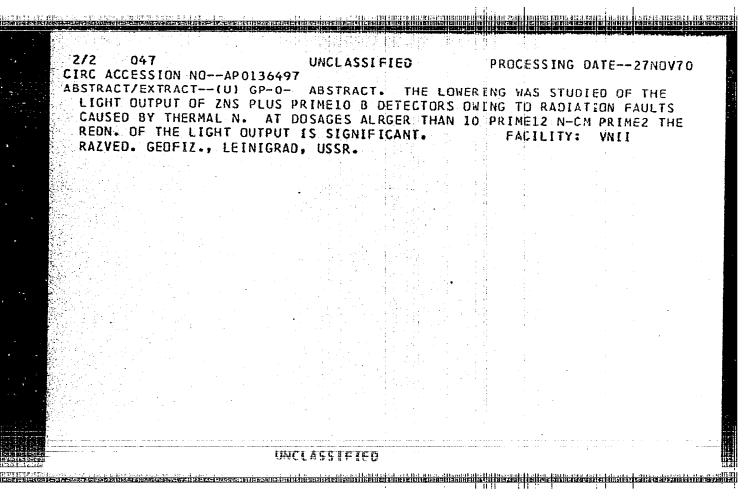
CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED PROXY REEL/FRAME--3007/1077

STEP: NO--UR/0120/70/000/002/0078/0080

CIRC ACCESSION NO--APO136497

UNCLASSIFIED



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UDO 621.385:546.19'68'

PTASHCHENKO, A.A., PRESNOV, V.A., KRUGLOV, I.I., GOLERBIYEVSKIY, N.N., OVCHINNIKOVA, A.P.

"Excess Currents And Aging Of Light-Emitting Diodes Based On GaAs"

Elektron.tekhnika. Nauch.-tekhn.sb. Poluprovodn. pribory (Electronic Technics. Scientific-Technical Collection. Semiconductor Devices), 1971, Issue 7(64), pp 16-20 (from RZh:Elektronika i yeye primeneniye, No 4, April 1972, Abstract No 48347)

Translation: The aging was studied of GaAs light-emitting diodes with mind as the acceptor. Both conventional and anomalous aging was observed. It is shown that the excess currents responsible for aging consist of volume and surface components and have a tunnel-thermal nature and are connected with nonuniformities of the p-n junctions. 5 ill. 5 ref. Summary.

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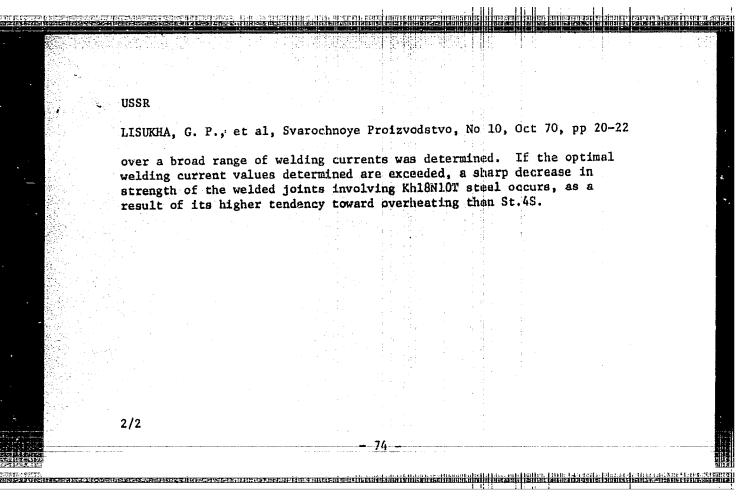
UDC 621.791.76:621.7.044.2:669-419.4:621.643.4.065

LISUKHA, G. P., Engineer, KHEYFETS, M. Ye., Engineer (Volgograd Ship Building Plant), KAZAK, N. N., Engineer, OVCHINNIKOV, A. Engineer, SAKHNOVSKAYA, Ye. B., Engineer, and TRYKOT, Yu. P., Candidate of Technical Sciences (Volgograd Polytechnical Institute)

"Efficiency of Bimetallic Steel-Aluminum Adapters Produced by Explosive Welding"

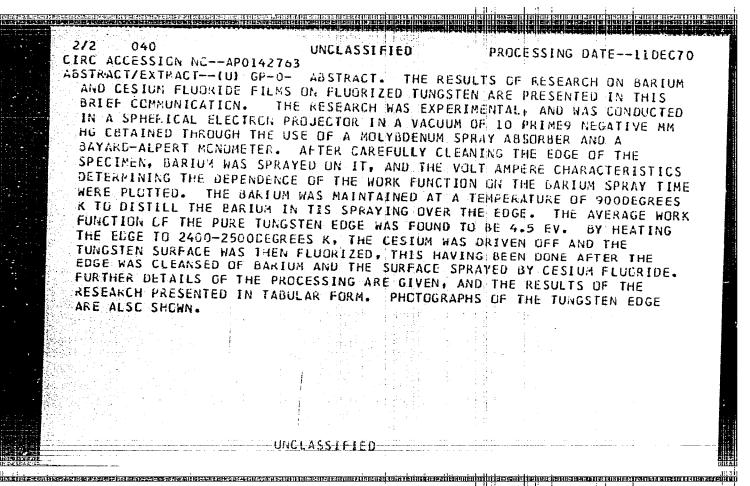
Moscow, Svarochnoye Proizvedstvo, No 10, Oct 70, pp 20-22

Abstract: Tests were made of a composite material produced by explosive welding of St.4S and Kh18N10T steels 8 mm thick to a cladding layer of AMB6 aluminum alloy 6 mm thick with a sublayer of ADI technical aluminum 1.5 mm thick acting as a plasticity buffer. The tests showed that the bimetal AMB6 + St.4S has an average layer-separation resistance of 9.9 kg/mm² and a shear strength of 7.6 kg/mm², while AMB6 + Kh18N10T has strengths of 7.0 and 6.8 kg/mm², respectively. The AMB6 + steel produced can be used for the manufacture of adapters of various shapes for the production of steel-aluminum welded structures. The proper sequence for welding of a steel-aluminum structure to avoid overheating of the bimetal 1/2

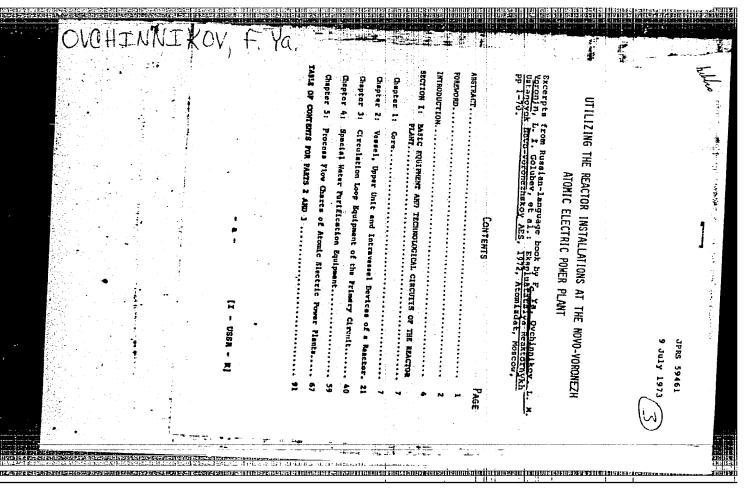


UNCLASSIFIED PADCESSING DATE--11DEC70 TITLE-AUSCRPTION AND LLECTRON EMISSION OF BARIUM AND CESIUM FLUURIDE COULDER FILMS ON TUNGSTEN -U-AUTHUR-(02)-EVCHINIKOV, A.P., TSAREV, B.M. CCUNTRY OF INFO--USSR SCURCE--RACIUTERHNIKA I ELEKTRONIKA, NO. 4, 1970, PP 876-877 DATE PUBLISHED -----70 SLOJECT AREAS -- MATERIALS, PHYSICS TOPIC TAGS-BARIUM FLUORIDE, CESTUM, TUNGSTEN, METAL COATING, WORK FUNCTION, VOLT AMPERE CHARACTERISTIC CENTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED PRUXY FICHE NO----FD70/605041/F06 STEP NO--UR/0109/70/000/004/0876/0877 CIRC ACCESSION NO--APO142763

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UDC 539.214;539.374

OVCHINNIKOV, I. G.

"Study of Cylindrical Bending of a Plate of a Nonlinearly Elastic Material"

V sb. Raschet prostranstv. sistem v stroit. mekh. (Calculation of Three-Dimensional Systems in Structural Mechanics -- Collection of Works), Saratov, Saratov University, 1972, pp 44-49 (from RZh-Mekhanika, No 3, Mar 73, Abstract No 3V457)

Translation: The cylindrical bending of a plate of infinite length in one direction is investigated. The σ_i - ε_i diagram is assumed given (σ_i and ε_i are the intensities of the stresses and deformations). The method of consecutive loads combined with the method of expansion in terms of a small parasmeter is applied in solving the problem. Analysis is limited to the case of small bends. A plate under the action of a uniformly distributed load is considered as an example; the σ_i - ε_i diagram is put in the form σ_i = $E\varepsilon_i$ - $E\varepsilon_i$.

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UDC 517.53:517.947.42

OVCHINNIKOV, I. S.

"Lower Bound of the Dirichlet Integral in Mapping a Sphere Onto

Novosibirsk, Sibirskiy Matematicheskiy Zhurnal, Vol 13, No 1, 1972, pp 142-152

Abstract: This paper is a continuation of an earlier article by the same author O nesushchestvovanii otobrazheniy v prostranstve (On the Non-Existence of Mappings in Space) published in the Dokl. AN SSSR, 179, No 1, 1968, pp 24-27. In the present article, proofs are given of some of the results obtained in the earlier article, and the more general case is considered which permits mapping onto unbound regions in n-dimensional Euclidean space. A relationship is derived from which can be deduced a broad class of spatial regions, $n \ge 3$, onto which a sphere cannot be mapped within the limits of the class of mappings considered. Four examples of the type of regions discussed in the earlier article are given, and the mapping that can be made on them is examined. 1/1

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CIA-RDP86-00513R002202320005-5"

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001

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UDC 533.411+541.1

OVCHINNIKOV, I. V., GAYNULIN, I. F., GARIF'YANOV, N. S., Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR and KOZYREV, B. M., Kazan Physico Technical Institute, Kazan, Academy of Sciences USSR

"The Nature of Superfine Interaction with P31 in Dithiophosphenes Cu (II), VO(II), CrO(III), MoO(III) and WO(III)"

Moscow, Doklady Academy Nauk SSSR, Vol 191, No 2, 11 Mar 70, pp 395-398

Abstract: One of the significant characteristics of electron paramagnetic resonance is the possibility of observing the spectra supplementary superfine structures (SSFS) in which there is interaction of an unpaired electron with nuclear magnetic moments of atoms, situated considerable distance from the paramagnetic "ion". The mechanism of such a distant dislocation of the unparied electron in many cases is still not clear and investigation of it is necessary both for taking from SSFS information about the nature of chemical bonds in complex compounds, and also for deeper understanding of the nature of superfine interaction itself.

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OVCHINNIKOV, I. V., et al., Doklady Academy Nauk SSSR, Vol 191, No 2, 11 Mar 70, pp 395-398

In the article the authors review experimental results obtained by others in the investigation of EPR of dithiophosphene complexes of Cu(II), VO(II), CrO(III), MoO(III), and WO, as well as give the following results of their investigation of the nature of SSFS of P3l on the compounds Cu(II) and VO(II): (a) the appearance of SSFS of P3l especially in the complex VO(II), of extremely large intensity; (b) significant distinction in the magnitude of the superfine interaction isotropic constant AP in Cu compounds in comparison with analogous V compounds; (c) little anisotropy of superfine interaction; (d) the constant AP increases during substitution of less electronegative radicals for greater electronegative ones. Data on the other investigated compounds is also given.

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UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--04DEC70
TITLE--NATURE OF PHOSPHORUS, 31 HYPERFINE INTERACTION IN DITHIOPHOSPHINE
COMPLEXES OF CU PRIME2 POSITIVE, VO PRIME2 POSITIVE, CRO PRIME3
AUTHOR-(04)-OVCHINNIKOV, I.V., GAYNULIN, I.F., GARIFYANOV, N.S., KOZYREV,
B.M.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE-DOKL. AKAD. NAUK SSSR 1970, 191(2), 395-8

DATE PUBLISHED ---- 70

SUBJECT AREAS--CHEMISTRY, NUCLEAR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

TOPIC TAGS--PHOSPHORUS ISOTOPE, PHOSPHORUS SULFIDE, COPPER COMPLEX, CHROMIUM COMPLEX, MOLYBDENUM COMPLEX, TUNGSTEN COMPOUND, VANADIUM COMPLEX, HYPERFINE STRUCTURE, MOLECULAR DR81TAL

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

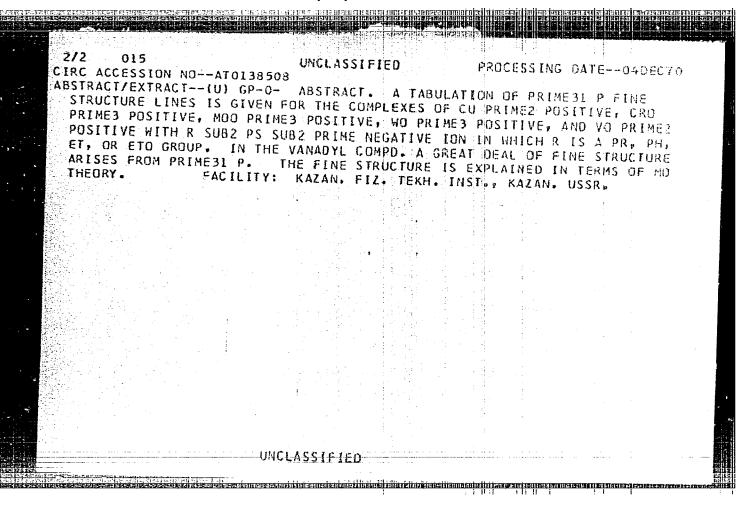
DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED PROXY REEL/FRAME--3008/1508

STEP NO--UR/0020/70/191/002/0395/0398

CIRC ACCESSION NO--ATO138508

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002202320005-5"



USSR UDC: 621.386.623.5.001.5

BOBROVSKIY, Yu. D., OVCHINNIKOV, K. D.

"Concerning Nonlinear Analysis of Reflex Klystrons With High Electronic Conductivity"

Moscow, Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, Vol 17, No 4, Apr 72, pp 818-825

Abstract: The method of averaging is used for a second-approximation analysis of the reflex klystron. Expressions are derived for calculating the basic characteristics of reflex klystrons for working conditions and parameters where higher harmonics of current must be taken into account. Examples of calculation are presented and the results are discussed. It was found that nonlinear effects due to the presence of higher harmonics may have an appreciable effect on the amplitude and frequency of oscillations (hysteresis phenomena, change in the sign of the slope of electron tuning). The degree of this effect is a complex function of several parameters. Anomalies are basically the results of the influence of odd harmonics. Therefore even hermonics could be omitted to simplify a more refined model of the reflex klystron with regard to multiple electron transits and the influence of forces of repulsion. The authors thank M. B. Golant for interest and constructive criticism.

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Materials

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UDC 621.385.032.213.6

SAVITSKIY, YE. M., MOROZOV, A. V., IVANOVA, K. N., BELOUSOV, A. I., BARON, V. V., ROZHDESTVENSKIY, V. M., OVCHINNIKOV, M. A.

"Alloy for Manufacturing the Parts of the Cathode Junction of Electronic Devices"

USSR Author's Certificate No 304642, filed 14 August 1969, published 25 May 1971 (from Otkrytiya, Izobreteniya, Promyshlennyye Obraztsy, Tovarnyye Znaki, No 17, 1971, No H 01j 1/20)

Translation: 1. An alloy for manufacturing the parts of the cathode junction of electronic devices based on niebium is introduced. It is distinguished by the fact that in order to improve strength and stability of shape of the parts, the alloy contains tungsten and zirconium additives.

- 2. The alloy according to item 1 distinguished by the fact that it contains 7-9% tungsten and 2-2.5% zirconium is introduced.
- 3. The alloy according to item I distinguished by the fact that it contains molybdenum is introduced.
- 4. The alloy according to item 3 distinguished by the fact that it contains 5-7% tungsten, 1-1.5% zirconium and 4-6% molybdenum is introduced.

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UDC 621.385.032.21 (088.8)

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SAVITSKIY, YE. M., MOROZOV, A. V., IVANOVA, K. N., HELCUSOV, A. I., BARON, V. V., ROZHDESTVENSKIY, V. M., OVCHINNIKOV, M. A.

"Alloy For The Production Of Components Of The Cathode Unit Of Electronic Devices"

USSR Author's Certificate No. 304642, filed 14 August 1969, published 15 September 1971 (from RZh-Elektronika i yeye primeneniye, No 3, March 1972, Abstract No 3A49)

Translation: A cathode-heating unit is proposed by which, with the object of increasing the stability, reliability, and longevity of a component, the cathode holder, screens, and pistons are produced from RN-6 or RN-8 alloys based on niobium. The RN-6 alloy contains (percent by weight): tungsten 5-7, molybdenum 4-6, zirconium 2-2.5, remainder niobium. The cost of the proposed alloy is considerably less than the cost of tantalum. The alloys are characterized by highly stable properties and sufficient plasticity, which makes it possible to produce tubes, wire, sheets, and foil 1-0.1 mm thick, from them under industrial conditions by the method of processing various semifinished products by pressure. Use of the electron-beam method of smelting considerably reduces the content of gaseous impurities, and a three-fold remelting is used for a more uniform composition of ingets. Sheets 0.5--0.1 mm thick are obtained by the het forging method and cold relling with intermediate recrystallization annealings.

1 mm

ZHUK, N. S., NI, A. S., MIRCSHNICHERRO, N. I., KIM, V. YU., CUCHINITROV and YUGAY, YU. B., Kanakh Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Karatal'sk Rayon Sanitary Epidemiological Station, and Taldy-Kur, a.sk Uhlast' Sanitary Epidemiological Station

"Control of Blood-Sucking Insects in the Faddies of the Karatal'sk Rayon Rice-Growing System"

Alma-Ata, Edravookhraneniye Kazakhstana, Vol 30, No 5, Lay 71, pp 14-15

Abstract: Favorable conditions for the propagation of masquitoes exist in the rice paddies of Hamatal'sh Hayon. Large amounts of larvae of Anopheles' maculipannis, An. hyrcanus, and Culer nedestus are present in the paddies. Application of chlorophes in 0.5-0.6% solutions was effective in the control of nosquite larvae, Externination of the larvae to the extent of 100% was obtained when these solutions were applied in amounts \$\geq\$ 100 l./ha. The solutions were either apprayed from an aircraft or released into the paddies on the ground level. The first nethod sometimes resulted in inadequate spraying because of misses due to incrept signaling while the second method had the drawback that the colution did not appead in a sufficient concentration to areas distant from the point of release. Organophosphorus compounds can be

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ZHUK, N. S., et al., Zdravookhraneniye Kazakhstana, Vol 30, ho 5, kay 71, pp 14-15

used on rice crops only before flowering of the plants. Sound agricultural methods including lack of inclines in the system of paddies, dense planting of rice, and drainage of water from the paddies, dense planting of rice, and drainage of water from the paddies also proved effective in the control of mosquitoes.

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1/2 019 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--11SEP70
TITLE--EXPERIMENTAL YAWS AND ELECTRON MICROSCOPY OF TREPONEMA PERTENUE -U-

AUTHOR-OVCHINNIKOV, N.M., DELEKTORSKIY, V.V., KENIGSBERG, T.L.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--VESTNIK DERMATOLOGII I VENEROLOGII, 1970, NR 4, PP 42-49

DATE PUBLISHED----70

SUBJECT AREAS--BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES

TOPIC TAGS--ELECTRON MICROSCOPY, RABBIT, TUBERCULOSIS, INCCULATION

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED PROXY REEL/FRAME--1990/1733

STEP NO--UR/0206/70/000/004/0042/0049

CIPC ACCESSION NO--APO109694

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CIA-RDP86-00513R002202320005-5 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001

SACTALITATION OF THE STATE OF THE SECOND CONTROL OF THE SECOND CON UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--11SEP70 CIRC ACCESSION NO--APO109694 ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-O- ABSTRACT. RABBITS WERE INDOULATED INTRACUTANEOUSLY IN THE SCROTUM AND INTRATESTICULARLY AND GOLDEN HAMSTERS INTRACUTANEOUSLY IN THE INGUINAL AREA WITH A SUSPENSION OF TREPONEMA PERTENUE. HAMSTERS FAILED TO SHOW ANY CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS WEREAS RABBITS, REGARDLESS OF THE WAY OF INOCULATION, DEVELOPED ON SCROTUM DENSE TUBERCULOUS NODES MOST FREQUENT ON TUNICA DARTOS VARYING IN SIZE FROM A MILLET GRAIN TO A CHERRY OR EVEN A PLUM. WASSERMANN, KAHN, CYTOCHOLIN TESTS, AS WELL AS IMMOBILIZATION AND IMMUNDFLUORESCENCE TESTS BECAME POSITIVE. EXAMINATION OF TREPONEMA PERTENUE IN THE DARK FIELD AND IN ELECTRON MICROSCOPE USING NEGATIVE STAINING AND ULTRATHIN SECTION METHODS REVEALED GREAT SIMILARITY TO T. PALLIDUM, T. PERTENUE WAS FOUND TO HAVE CYSTS, BUT THEY HAD A ONE OR TWO LAYER COMMON MEMBRAINE AND NOT A THREE LAYER MEMBRANE LIKE THE FORMER. THE COVER OF T. PALLIDUM IS MORE MANIFEST, THE ENDS OF T. PALLIDUM ARE MORE EXTENDED AND THE DISTANCE TO BLEFAROPLASTS IS LONGER, BUT THESE DISTINCTIVE SIGNS ARE UNRELIABLES. FACILITY: MIKROPIOLOGICHESKIY OTDEL TSENTRALINGGO N.I KOZHNO, VENEROLOG INSTITUTA MINISTERSTVA ZDRAVOOKHRANENIYA SSSR, MOSCOH.

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TITLEA CONVENIENT NUTRIEN PATHOLOGICAL MATERIAL -U- AUTHORCVCHIANIKOV, N.P., I	UNCLASSIFIED PRECESSING DATE03JULTO . T MEGIUM FOR GROWING GOLOCOCCII FROM THE LUNYE, S.S., CANTIOVA, T.N.
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AP0047348 Acc. Nr:

Ref. Code: UR020%

PRIMARY SOURCE: Vestnik Dermatologii i Venerologii, 1970,

Nr 1 , pp 67-7/

A CONVENIENT NUTRIENT MEDIUM FOR GROWING GONOCOCCI FROM THE PATHOLOGICAL MATERIAL

N. M. Ovchinnikov, S. S. Lurge T. N. Danilova

Summary

Simple nutrient media are not suitable for primary isolation of gonococcus. A better medium is one with the addition of ascitic fluid. At present, however, it is difficult to obtain ascitic fluid in sufficient amounts. A number of ascitic-free media has been appeared which are quite good for primary isolation of generating the nativalents. prepared which are quite good for primary isolation of gonococci from the pathologic material. Ingredients used for preparation of the media are readily available.

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OVCHIRITEOV. N.P., and YERMAKOV, V.G., Il'yanovsk Scientific Research, Flarning and Technological Institute of Machine Building

"Pnotoelectric Alarm Unit"

USSR Authors' Certificate No 296168, C1. H Ol h 47/24, filed 27 May 69, published 9 Apr 71 (from RZh-Avtomatika, Telemekhanika i Vychislitel'naya Tekhnika No 1, Jan 72, Abstract No 1A421P)

Translation: The proposed photoelectric alarm unit contains a photoresistor, resistor, and power source. To increase operating speed and reliability, it has in it a transistor, to whose collector load the photoresistor is connected in series, while a capacitor is connected in parallel to the above-mentioned collector circuit. 1 illustration.

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Acc. Nr: AP0049906_

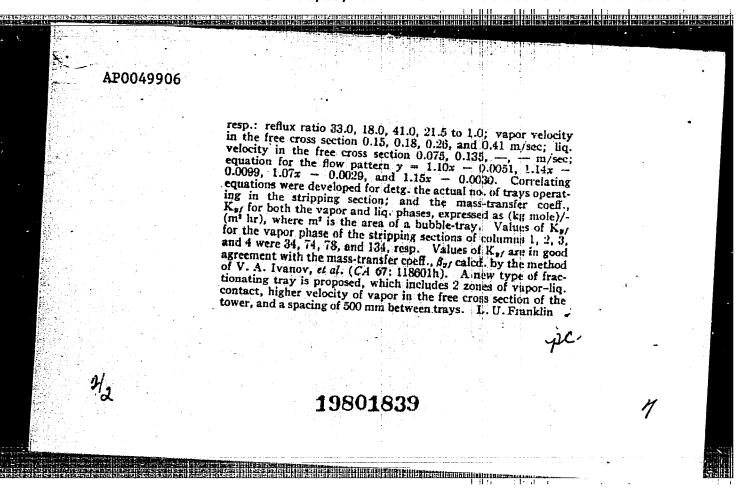
Abstracting Service: CHEMICAL ABST. 5-70 Ref. Code: URO492

102190r Analysis of the operation of isobutane columns. Rudoy, G. Ya.: Chekhov, O. S.: Oychinnikov, F. A.; Khodak, Y. S. (USSP.). Gazov. Prom. 1970. The problem of the sepn. of anal. was conducted on 4 com. distn. columns for the sepn. of iso-from n-butane in a light hydrocarbon mixt. Columns 1 and 2 (diam. 240 cm) were of the bubble-cap tray type and operated with the feed entering trays no. 38, 40, and 42. Columns 3 and 4 (diam. 180 cm) were of the slotted grid-plate type and operated with the feed entering plates no. 42, 46, and 50. The pressure of the system was 7 atm. The free cross-section areas were ~25% of the tray or plate areas. Some data obtained on columns 1, 2, 3, and 4 were, resp.: iso-C4 in the feed 22.0, 32.0, 29.0, and 23.0 wt. %; feed rate 5.0, 10.0, 3.7, and 12.0 ton/hr; reflux rate 36.0, 41.0, 37.5, and 60.0 ton/hr; iso-C4 distillate rate 1.1, 2.4, 0.9, and 2.8 ton/hr; iso C4 distillate compn. (C4) 4.0, 0.9, 3.5, 0.9, (iso-C4) 95.0, 98.8, 95.5, 98.8, (n-C4) 1.0, 0.3, 1.0, 0.3 wt. %; residue stream rate 3.0, 7.6, 2.8, and 9.2 ton/hr; residue stream compn. (C3) 5.0, 6.8, 4.0, 6.8, (iso-C4) none, (n-C4) 95.0, 93.2, 00.0, 93.2 wt. %. The calcd. values for the stripping sections of columns 1, 2, 3, and 4 were,

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1/2 011 TITLE---FORMULAS FOR EFFECTIVE VISCOSITY OF STRUCTURIZED LIQUIDS ALLOWING PROCESSING DATE--300CT70 AUTHOR-(02)-GVCHIANIKOV, P.F., MIKHAYLOV, N.V. CCUNTRY OF INFO--USSR SOURCE-KCLLOIDNYY ZHURNAL, 1970, VOL 32, NR 3, PP 409-415 DATE PUBLISHED ------ 70 SUBJECT AREAS--CHEMISTRY TOPIC TAGS—FLUID VISCOSITY, THIXOTROPE, FLUID STRUCTURE CENTROL MARKING-NO RESTRICTIONS DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED PROXY REEL/FRAME--2000/1584 STEP NO--UR/0069/70/032/003/0409/0415 CIRC ACCESSION NO-AP0125206 UNCLASSIFIED

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